Election of United States Senators\_Con

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced into the Senate on Friday a bill which provides that in case of the death or refusal to accept the office of a senator elect, during the session of the Legislature by which he was chosen, the said Legislature shall proceed on the stead.

for its introduction was, as usual among Radical law-makers, base and contemptible. It was introduced to prevent Governor English, of Connecticut, from appointing a Democrat to succeed Mr. BUCKING-HAM, who is very ill and not expected to survive his sickness.

## The South and the Presidency.

Some of the Radical papers of the North are a little uneasy at the real indifference in the South as to personal preference in regard to the nominee for President and their willingness to endorse the platform without reference to its recommendation upon the financial questions which divide that section. The unanimity of the Southern States makes it somewhat doubtful of universal Radical success in these States. Some attempt to persuade their readers that our party discipline extends to the sacrifice of our political honesty. W might very well retort by referring to the double-dealing avoidance of the financia question in the Chicago platform-having one face for the East and another for the West-if we were forced to the necessity of defending our position under the dishonesty of our opponents, but such is not the case. So far as the South is concerned there will be no reason to shun the word gold in the Democratic platform as it has been done in the Radical. We would like for the whole financial policy of the Gov ernment to be honestly and candidly deal with. So, too, the questions of free trade reduction of interest on the public debt. reduction of expenses and taxation, and the resumption of specie payments. Upon al of these questions the South has a well-set tled policy and most warmly cherished opinions. But she is willing to subordi nate them all to other questions which wil come up for endorsement in the Nationa Convention, to which they are insignificant

What the South desires is a guarantee that the fundamental principles which liat the foundation of the Government shall remain intact: that the rights of the citi zens and of the States shall be held inviola ble. Let the Union be reconstructed; le justice and fraternity characterize its legislation : let the Constitution become again the chart of our guidance; let peace be in deed restored, and these questions of financial policy will be governed by the un erring laws of interest, without re gard to political platforms. Party dril to the material prosperity of the coun try; nay, national honor will be sacri ficed rather than continued submission to arbitrary and unjust discriminations against labor and in favor of capital. The wealth of the country will take alarm in time. spite of the success of one or the other of the political parties, and protect itself against danger, by voluntarily assuming its due proportion of the public burdens.

What we want is the declaration, in the language of the triumphant Democracy of New Jersey, of "the right of each State to determine for itself all questions relating to suffrage, and that any legislation of Congress upon this subject, affecting the States, is in violation of the Constitution and an infringement upon the reserved rights of the States." We care nothing, even if those among us who have claims upon the gratitude and sympathy of our people the public plunder. Our sufferings are too great and our necessities too urgent to be controlled by such sordid and contemptible considerations. Let the Democratic National Convention declare, as recom mended by one of the most influential Democratic journals of the North that, with der the present Reconstruction acts universal negro suffrage is a fixed fact, then, so far as the South is concerned, it matters but little whether Pendleton or GRANT is the next President, and our people will take but little interest in the issue. Under the administration of the former, the insignificant offices in our midst would be filled with other occupants and the strangers who now hold them forced out, but certainly a noble people, suffering as we are from the tyranny of sectional hate and plundered by the misera- to do his part towards arresting this act of ble offscourings of the social cess-pools of atrocity. While we read, this crime, this the North, cannot be facinated by such pal. | incredible shame, this deed of cruelty and try considerations. Our political principles lead us to other reforms. We desire the return of law and order : we want our jury boxes freed from ignorance and corruption; our judiciary unpolluted by brainless pettifoggers and dishonest partisans. and restored to its former learning and pu- they have not been made aware of the facts." rity; our offices filled by the wisdom and experience of the State as chosen by the will of an intelligent people in a free and liberal offers to single and club subscribers untrammeled expression at the ballot-box during the Presidential campaign. The We want the taxes levied by the represen- political history of the country has rever tatives of those who pay them; we desire furnished a parallel to the coming canvass, to see ignorance no longer controlling in- whether in the importance of the issues at telligence or virtue paying homage to stake or the interest of the result. Appre-

office within the gift of the President; his the election in November. people of the North will be expressed in where.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL regard to the outrages upon our rights, and for the maintenance of the Constitution, not only at the North, but in the South also.

The Proposed Military Assassinations. The late DANIEL WEBSTER said that military commissions were always organized to convict, with what force the trials and executions which have disgraced the annals of the country during the past few years, must amply testify. In another column some extraordinary facts in relation to the ar-Columbus, Georgia, and the compassing known their labors to others, we are glad of their lives by acts so vile, so unscrupulous, so murderous in their base and cruel in many parts of the State. In some of thereof to elect another senator in his intent, that we feel as if we were transported them, following the example of our farmback to the scenes of centuries ago, when ers, agricultural societies are forming, and The bill is a proper one; but the motive the rack was brought in to extort confes- in many others the question is agitated. sions from the accused, and the inquisition did the bloody work of cowardly tyrants.

> upon this newest outrage perpetrated upon citizens through the means of the military countries vast gardens of fertility and tyrannies established in the South: "Not long ago a bad man named Ashburn was purpose of an Agricultural Fair, and dekilled in a house of ill-fame at Columbus, Georgia. Leading a life of shame and violence, he was at war, not only with society, out had also his special friends with these who, like himself, followed a life of crime. Falling thus in a low haunt of vice, the selves to blame for the hurtful consequen- not in vindication of Bishop ATKINSONnatural presumption that he fell by the hands of some of his own set was confirmed them in this effort. Urge, therefore, an ies. To the Conservatives of Georgia the sition. act that such a man was a prominent Radical leader and agent was a daily argunent that was to them invaluable, just as the character and the antecedents of such persons as Hunnicutt, Holden, Matchett, Conover, Ashley, and others whom this party delight to honor. But it suited the ourpose of Radicalism to ascribe this murder or killing (for the exact facts have never transpired) to members of the Conservative party at Columbus.

"In a free country, governed by laws, dangerous under special circumstances, but there are very many safeguards to in-) sume, after so brief a residence, and without any E. Pritchard, Chowan. nocence. The citizen is arrested, but he has a right to know at once the nature of the accusation against him, to be present it the examination of witnesses, to have counsel, to have visits from counsel and ered qualified to represent those States? relatives, to be tried by a jury, with known rules of evidence; whatever is done against nim must be done in the light of day.

"How different is this case! Without any proof, four respectable citizens are arrested and confined in separate apartments a Atlanta; denied all communication with friends save under military surveillance, and all opportunity to confer with counsel I'wo white men are in Fort Pulaski, conined in cells, and denied all access to friends or counsel. To-day, we believe these six parties are to be brought out their dungeons and hurried to trial, for their lives, before a military commissionone of those institutions which Mr. Webster says 'are always organized to con-

"Such a state of facts is sufficiently horole, disgraceful to us as a people, damnng to every officer and agent engaged in t. It is hardly possible to realize that such thing can be while we dare to hold up our heads among civilized nations, and claim that this is a land of liberty to which we have proudly invited the oppressed of

record. Whilst these men are thus 'in mured in dungeons,' cut off from access to friends and counsel, their enemies, with artful and incessant malice, have been busy in procuring false testimony. Large and extraordinary rewards are offered for testimony, and lest base men be not found ready to earn this blood money, the uniform of the nation is degraded by the miltary apprehension of ignorant and impressible negroes, dragging them by force before a secret military board, and there, by threats, curses, starvation, and solitary confinement, endeavoring to extort from them the false testimony upon which the lives of innocent men may be taken away. The testimony we publish to-day establishes were eligible for Federal appointments, for these facts. It demonstrates the character tively, "It will require considerable money of the government under which these people of the South are now living.

"Let every man ask himself, under such system, what safety there is for the life or liberty of any man, however pure or blameless may be his conduct. Any man is liable to be convicted by these base instrumentalities. No man is safe for one mobecause these things happen to men far off, whom we have not seen, of whose names we have barely heard, and possibly would never have heard but for this dastardly outrage? If we do not make this ease our own, if we do not mark it by our own indignant protest and reprobation, then are sembly. The insult of yesterday was inwe by our silence the accomplices of these tyrants. In this matter neither we nor Congress nor the President can escape a just and solemn responsibility if either fails cowardice may be pushed to its consummation. It is in the power of the President or of General Grant, either of them, to apply a remedy to this proceeding. It is but just to both to suppose that the reason why they have not heretofore acted is because save :

The Campaign Journal. We call the attention of friends to our ciating the general interest felt by our peo-These are, indeed, principles beyond ple, and the vast importance of the result those of financial policy, and to further upon this State and section, we have piaced them we will submit to any declaration in our Daily and Weekly within the means of regard to the payment of the bonds. Those all. The time embraced in the offer will who chide us with mercenary motives, do cover the entire campaign, including both so from ignorance or in falsehood. Our the proceedings of the National Nomina. him for such duty ought to excite to action everypeople cannot fill the highest or the lowest ting Convention in July and the result of thing of noble, everything of ability which a man

favors and his frowns are alike indifferent | We trust our friends will aid us in to them. We want a platform of principle placing our offer for a campaign paper beupheld by candidates with a policy, by fore their neighbors, for the particulars of which the opinions and the demands of the which we refer to the announcement else-

The Science of Farming

We direct attention to the very interestng address of Prof. GRADY before the New Hanover County Agricultural Society. at its annual meeting in May, 1868, which we publish to-day. We are glad to lay before our readers this manly appeal in behalf of the noble occupation of our vielded farmers.

Through the impetus which the New Hanover planters have given to the subject to see the most lively interest awakening We know our farmers will not flag in their good work, but go forward until agriculture The National Intelligencer thus comments in this section is placed upon that intelligent foundation which has made less favored wealth. We ask them not to forego their

The Wrangle Begun, probable speeds inauguration of the mongrel re- Carolina. ame, has begun to assume quite an excited phase. It was, at one time, supposed that Gen. Abbott would walk over the track for the choice of Senatorships, viz: the long term It is conceded, anyhow, we believe, that some Yankee is to have that choice, as the Northern element controls the Heaton is said to have entered the lists actively Ohio, in the great scrub race for the Senatorship ton has addressed a circular to the n embers of the incoming Legislature, urging his claims to the rants have only been in the State three years! If

lentification with the interests of our people, to lamor for the highest offices in the State If Gen. Abbott's three years sojourn, and Col Heaton's five years sojourn, in North Carolina have qualified them to be our United States Sen- House at Asheville, on the 30th ult., Hon. ators, why is it that, after a life-long residence in Ohio and New Hampshire, they were not consid-

However, we have no disposition to interfere e had as soon see this class of Radicals sent to the Senate as the indigenous material. When it comes to carpet-bag vs. scallawag, it is a bear fight .- Raleigh Sentinel.

Thus we go. Reconstruction in North Carolina amounts to little else than a division of the spoils among a few Northern men who seem to have taken it upon themthe House of Representatives thought he had rid himself of a formidable opponent in Dockery pere for the Senate, when lo in his own house a rival springs up and contests with him the honors of the Senatorship. Col. Heaton's claims are almost as good as those of General Abbott's, and, but to the progressive standard of his rival.

But seriously, without detriment to the the South prospects of these distinguished statesmen, for, with our friends of the Sentinel, between them and Dockery, and Pool, et id ments, identified by years of service and highest bidder.

A Northern friend, at present a resident us a few days since with the inquiry as to deserved a larger audience than was in atthe prospects of certain individuals for the Senatorship from this State. After giving our views and demonstrating the adopted evident uncertainty of the chances, he remarked very confidently, but interrogawe forgot the "situation"-we recollected only old North Carolina and the eminent Senate of the United States, and our disat the insult to the memory of Macon. MANGUM, BADGER and their distinguished compeers, but immediately the humiliating recollection forced itself upon us and. bowing our head in very shame, we stamapology for the disgraceful admission in the changed character of our General Asdeed but a shrewd calculation to-day.

ing to read the following letter from Gen- ing. Whereupon eral Charles P. Stone, formerly from Mas sachusetts, but now a citizen of Virginia, gate, with J. W. Wilson his alternate. in response to a nomination by the Conservatives of his district for State Senator. | Hon. T. L. Clingman as delegate, and Col. | We commend it to others similarly situa- W. M. Cocke his alternate. ted who have yet left any self-respect to

Constitution now before the people be ratified.—
While expressing my thanks to the Convention
for this expression of confidence, and to you, gentlemen, for your flattering communication of its to you and to the Convention.

When perilous times come upon a people it is a proud position for a man to find himself selected as their free choice from among all his fellowcitizens as their representative in the public counpils-the defender of their rights-the protector f their interests. Being so selected, any man is bound to answer the call, and, leaving all thoughst of private interests behind, to devote himto the duties thus imposed upon him. The knowledge that tens of thonands of his fellow-citizens freely select may possess. But to become thus inspired one

must know that the choice is perfectly free, the confidence entire and unreserved. It is not to be supposed that it can have been a Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1868: upposed that in a Virginia Senatorial District,

two an i a half years; one who was born a Yankee. in Yankee land, and who looks back to five generage. Public duty demands of a man that he shall, if necessary for the public good, sacrifice every-

the present peculiar condition of public affairs. While, by its Constitution, our country claims to be a free Republic, resting upon the consent of rest, seizure, and trial of certain citizens of of agriculture, and by our efforts to make all the whole people, no voluntary act of mine shall be apparent, should I now be selected from among my peers for the trust in question, that one strong point governing the choice is my mere ability to freely take an abominable test oath which disgraces the proposed Constitution of the State, rendering ineligible large numbers of the most honorable and most trustworthy voters and

tax-payers within its limits. I can never accept office under such conditions. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great espect, your obedient servant CHARLES P. STONE.

Bishop Atkinson Although we were not among the papers referred to which republished the cowardly and base libel upon this distinguished mand from the citizens of Wilmington a divine, but having made reference thereto direct answer upon the question of the lo- in a manner which has found endorsement cation of their grounds. Do not let indif- with several of our cotemporaries, we think ference hide itself behind the safe retreat of it is proper for us to publish the letter of silence, but let our people have only them- Maj. John Hughes, to be found elsewhere, ces of a refusal. We promise to assist that is unnecessary-but to show upon what shallow falsehoods this fellow based by the expressions and acts of these par- early and direct answer upon the propo- his attack-to what depths of infamy, despicable arrogance and impudence lead the miserable adventurers who are battening The squabble over the spoils, in view of the upon the honor and good name of North

Bankruptey.

Warrants in bankruptcy have been is sued to the following persons, viz : T. R. party in the State and dictates terms; but Col. Cobb & Sons, William Banks, J. S. Lister, against Gen. Abbott. And thus we have it: Ohio Joseph Solomonsky, Mordecai Morris, G rs. New Hampshire, and New Hampshire vs. Hunter, Thos. A. Towl, Thos. Markham, A. rom North Carolina. We have heard that Col. Hea- P. White, Willis Whitehurst, Jno. A. Burgess, W. H. Lyon, Wm. Glover and Wm. position—the chief of which is that he has been R. Spruill, Pasquotank; J. C. Freeman, false accusation against a citizen may be in the State five years, while other imported aspiany of them had any modesty they would not pre- Low and R. E. Weathersby, Martin; Evan

> Democratic District Meeting, At a district meeting held in the Court Mont. Patton was called to the Chair, and W. C. Waddell and R. M. Stokes were requested to act as Secretaries.

of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to represent this Congressional District in the Omnibus bill, giving Florida a ride

storation of the Southern people to their equality with the Northern white people, in the Union, and to that party alone can oppression and degradation which the Rad-

that the Senatorship of North Carolina urging the hearty co-operation of the sympathies of the heart. Now, alas! it is to effort to save our country from that an- the White House." He denied that impresent policy (outside of the Constitution) of the Radical party. The patriotic sentiments uttered by these gentlemen should of this State, but who evidently has some have been heard by every honest white man

ing resolutions, which were unanimously

purpose of appointing delegates to the Na case before them, and have recorded a ver- other times, but I have not the figures by ders, the real capitalists, pay no tax. The tional Democratic Convention, to be held dict of guilty against the managers and the me to sustain the assertion—but take the very men of all others who should pay, to secure the office?" For the moment in the city of New York, on the 4th day of party they represent, and the sentence. re- average of 8 per diem, it would make the if there was any justice. This is why we July next, being met in Convention, ac- tiring these gentlemen, will be carried into whole number for the year, 2,920. cording to previous notice, at Asheville, on effect when their present terms shall have the 30th of May, A. D., 1868, do

Resolve, That it is expedient that the Democrats and Conservatives of this Congressional legislate into office the Radical candidate for

people of all sections demand the best efforts of city, is in full keeping with the disregard ublicanism; and to this end all patriots, of whatgether with united hearts and efforts.

Resolved, That we joyfully congratulate our countrymen on the defeat of the Articles of impeachment against the President of the United States; and hail it as a harbinger of hope that there is still left sufficient public virtue in the country to preserve its Constitution and the liber-

While Northern strangers are casting gressional District in the Democratic Con- organ of the Radical party in this city, and lots among themselves, in friendly rivalry, vention to be held in the city of New York, its editor was at the time an officer of the or contending with growing acrimony for their inability to attend said Convention, programme in words not to be mistaken. the spoils in North Carolina, it is refresh- two alternates be also chosen by this meet- It has warned the people that, no matter

nated S. McD. Tate, of Burke, as a dele-

confirmed.

tan and Fluvana, I was unanimously chosen as the candidate to represent this Senatorial district in the General Assembly of Virginia, should the interest of the original state of the to be published in the Asheville News and

> On motion the meeting adjourned. M. PATTON, Ch'n. W. C. WADDELL, | Secretaries. R. M. STOKES,

Ex Parte Testimony. - Under this head, the Raleigh Sentinel, after making some judicious remarks upon the evils resulting from a too hasty action by the military auauthorities upon ex parte statements, publishes the following extract from Special Orders No. 131, issued at Headquarters,

EXTRACT. comprising three large counties, a free choice should set aside all the gentlemen who were born and bred in the District, and who have lived honored in the Conrt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Ored in it from youth up, and select one, who, Hanover County, North Carolina, by Halstead Raleigh, June 15, 1868.

while yielding to no one in a sincere and earnest Bouden against Jeremiah King, upon a cause devotion to the welfare, and in a desire to protect action which arose in the State of North Carol n the rights, and advance the interest of the people in 1862, which said action was stayed under parof the district, yet has been a resident in it only graph II, General Orders No 10, series 1867, an that the said Court, in disregard and violation said Order, proceeded to give judgment therei ations of Yankee ancestors, glowing in the line- for the plaintiff in the sum of twenty-two dolls. and thirty-two cents (\$22 32); and no evicence appearing that the defendant therein did not (? thing that is his, save his self-respect. That can consent in writing to the entry of such judgment never be required, and if required cannot be It is hereby ordered, that said judgment be so consent in writing to the entry of such judgmen aside, vacated and annulled, and the Clerk I should lose mine did I accept a public trust said Court be required to enter upon the record not freely offered, and climb to office by reason of of said judgment and sign officially the following

cartificate : Set aside, vacated and annulled by virtue of Special Orders No. 131, issued from the Head-quarters of the Second Military District, dated "(Signed

"The Commanding Officer, Post of Wilming ton, N. C., is charged with the execution of the

"This was forwarded to Major Upham commanding at Wilmington, who endorsed it as follows :'

FEADQUARTERS MILITARY POST OF WILMINGT N, N. C., June 8 h S Respectfully forward d to the Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter 8-ssious, who will compi. with within instructions and make report of having so complied to these headquarters. Brev. Maj., Capt 6th Infautry,

Commanding Post. "The Clerk of the Court having made diligent search, reported that no such suit had ever been commenced in his Court, and no whole Radical pack, "Tray, Blanche and debt is not over the amount stated by Mr. such judgment ever had!!"

We learn from Sheriff Bunting that some time since he received for collection an execution from Duplin county (where this case evidently originated) for the amount set forth in the order. The defendant having made affidavit that the case came under operation of the Stay Law, an order was issued by Col. Frank, then commanding this Post, to the Sheriff, directing him to stop the collection of the execution. The with the execution, and since that time has heard no more of the matter. Halstead Bowden is a resident of Duplin, and in the was the case evidently tried. We merely make these statements as embracing the facts of the case, which we deem it proper

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Omnibus Bill--Florida--Impeachment Congress-Senator Hendricks and the

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1868. Dear Journal:—There was considerable opposition manifested on both sides of the House to-day to the Senate amendment to the National Democratic Convention, to into the Union in it. The motion to strike be held in New York on the 4th of July her out came from a Radical member from Illinois, and would have been carried had it Gen. T. L. Clingman, being present, was not been that Florida was necessary to carry Union League with the individual who diminishing, or likely to diminish, will be called on and, in a short and appropriate the Radical amendment (Art. 14) to the Conspeech, urged the people to lay aside all stitution. As it was, there was considerable selves to regulate the State. General Ab- former party prejudices and co-operate with discussion, notwithstanding Thad. Stevens bott, doubtless, in sending Dockery fils to the Democratic party at the North-the had declared that there had been talk only party now organized there for the re- enough on the matter of reconstruction. Mr. Butler favored the admission of Constitutional rights and liberties-to de- Florida on the score of policy, while Wash-

feat the Radical party in the Presidential burne (Donnelly's friend) was in favor of election next Fall. He deprecated the idea remanding her to a territorial condition. of creating dissensions at the outh by He didn't hesitate to express his fears that forming a third party, for trivial and really the "rebels" would soon have possession unimportant reasons, based mainly on op- of the State. But all the pith was taken position to, or preference for, party names. out of the arguments of these Illinois gen-The Democratic party at the North pro- tlemen by a statement of a Radical memyears' longer residence, would be fully up poses to put the Southern white people on ber from New York, who alleged that a this morning, and procured from him a moral or legal obligation. We have refergentleman went down there from Illinois and tried to control the organization of the now look for relief from the State in his own interest, but failed, and hence the opposition of these gentlemen.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made an able expose of the radical rule in the South, and John Randolph, Jr., for coffins. Woodfin, Esq., Capt. N. Kelsey, Col. W. especially its operation in the case under were handed to me to-day, by a gentleman should be within the reach of either shows Southern people with the Northern Demo- to get the offices, one from Wisconsin and cratic party for the restoration of our coun- the other from New Eugland, and neither was only aspired to by gentlemen of either men represented the old line Whig and old these sets of Yankees would be legislated

Bingham in the closing argument lost his and Secession men of latter days; but they temper and was called to order for speakwere all now united in one harmonious ing of the President as "the apostate of Mr. Brooks. It was to be tried before it be less. The orders only embrace two, Banks, by taking up another tribunal. Sundry Democratic showing an interval of exactly a month. members, pointing upwards, desired to The first is dated March 13th, and is num peachers would stand impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, with certainty of coffins for immediate use was 197. From one-seventh of the whole capital of the conviction, replied solemnly that it was be- the 3d day of April to the 13th of the country is exempt from burden. fore the American people the trial was to same month, the orders show that 80 coffins of take place—but this bettered it but slightly. The American people have already had the Doubtless a greater number was issued at than \$2,000,000,000 is exempt. The bondhol-

The bill reported in the Senate to-day to Mayor and such of the Radical Conneilmen of the will of the people they have hereto- he made the statement as reported) is in fore evinced. They have the power to do this wrong, and "might makes right" with them. Well, this is "the good old plan,"

"He shall get who has the power, And he shall keep who can.' But how will they like it when our bull be-

The Radicals do not intend to be onsted from the fat offices they now hold if fraud On motion the meeting preceded to and force will prevent it, and to this the elect two delegates to represent this Con- people must make up their minds. The on the 4th of July next; and in case of United States Senate, has announced this John Hughes, Esq.-These nominations were unanimously or not. If the Conservative majority of this country are the miserable cowards Although the meeting was not so large their opponents seem to consider them, Gentlemen: I received your letter informing me that in a Convention of delegates duly appointed from the countries of Goochland, Powhas as was expected, it was composed of leading then such a scheme may succeed; but if, knowing their rights they dare maintain from all of the old parties, and the great-General Siegel and General Rousseau

> Farmer, and the Raleigh Sentinel and Wil- day. ination at the New York Convention. And, you will permit me to say, no one

> > honor to it than Senator Hendricks. PROCLAMATION BY W. W. HOLDEN, GOVERNOR ELECT OF NORTH CABOLINA.—In pursuance of an rately known, but it is thought to amount aid needed. But there are other plans thority vested in me by an act passed by the Con- to nearly as much more. Be that as it may, which we do not find necessary to develop admit the States of North Carolina, South Caro lina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," the members elect to the Legislature of North Carolina, chosen un der and by authority of the law of the United States of March 2d, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and the laws supplementary thereto, are hereby notifie-Currency Act," in February, 1862, and are to assemble in the City of Raleigh on Wednesday. payable, principal and interest, in gold,

W. W. Holden, Gov. Elect of North Carolina,

Bishop Atkinson,

NEWBERN, N. C., June 15, 1868. Col. S. D. Pool, Editor Journal of Com-

us article appeared in the Radical paper. nown as the Republican, published in this ity, grossly abusive of that distinguished orelate and pure minded gentleman, Bishp Atkinson. The article in question was rought to my attention by several friends who thought that it should be replied to, would buy a hundred dollar bond, bearing and the falsehoods contained in it promptly lenounced and refuted; but I thought that of these Five-twenties is \$1,700,000 000 or nothing emanating from such a source knowing it as well as all do here) was \$100,000,000 in gold, costing the tax-payers worthy of notice, or could possibly be rearded, by any one who knew the Bishop, as high regard for truth, and his selfsacrificing course in behalf of the colored ace, as requiring refutation. This opinion being concurred in it was agreed that a reply would only tend to give a fictitious importance to the author of the libel, and that, therefore, no notice should be taken of it-but, as some of the papers of the State, friendly to the Bishop, have deemed it proper to republish the charge, with but on nearly reaching the point, the stone comments, showing in no very enviable light the claims of the author to credibility, and as this fact will doubtless place the Sweetheart," at the heels of the Bishop, in McCulloch, and that it will not become this way annoying, if they cannot harm any larger. Let us inquire as to that. bim, I have deemed it proper, for reasons The statements of the Secretary of the

nature, to the charge contained in the arti-

statement made by the Bishop. In the

Spring of 1867, while I was in attendance

upon the the Episcopal Convention at Wilmington, the Bishop, in the course of conversation with me, remarked, that on the occasion of a recent visit to Newbern, he Sheriff then forwarded this order to Duplin | had been informed by a physician of position and character, who had an extensive practice, that the then mortality among member that all this description of bonds, the negroes was fearful, and that in his opinion, during the year preceding it had Court for that county instead of our own not fallen short of twenty-five per cent. of the entire negro population, which population in and around Newbern the physician estimated at 10,000. The Bishop went on to remark, that while he had the utmost confidence in this statement, as he knew the gentleman who made it would not wilfully misrepresent, yet that he would prefer to be fortified with statistics; and that he would feel under obligations to me if I -- Washington Municipal Affairs before would furnish them, for, if the truth was as stated, it showed conclusively that something must be done for the relief of the colored population. I very willingly undertook to furnish the desired information, for being industrious. A standing army, and immediately upon my return to New- costing \$100,000,000 a year, is kept in the bern sent for John Randolph, a very intel- South, to prevent the white ligent colored man who had for some time organizing a home government and returnbeen engaged in the manufacture of coffins ing to their place in the Union. The nafor the Freedmen's Bureau at Newbern, tural order of society is subverted, the neand who cannot be accused of working "in groes and " carpet-baggers " are made the the interest of the Democratic party," as ruling class—the bottom rail is put on top. he is, I understand, a member of the same | So that those who suppose the public debt wrote the original scandalous charge woefully mistaken, if better counsels do against the Bishop. He very cheerfully not prevail-a result not to be expected furnished me with all the facts in his pos- from the party in power. session, and I communicated them to the Bishop. His statement was, in substance, the principal of a debt, the amount of that in thirteen months he had made between 2.500 and 2,700 coffins, nearly all of which were used in burying colored peo- to be considered is how to get relieved ple who died during that period in and around Newbern, and that many were buried in coffins made by other parties, while is crushing the labor and industry of the regarding it, I have again seen Randolph and without evading or avoiding a single written statement which I append to this ence to the \$2,700,000,000 of Five-twenties,

But in addition to this, I desire to give of the Legal Tender Act. a few figures from orders drawn by F. A. were issued, or at the rate of 8 per diem. is estimated at \$15,000,000,000; of this, more

Thus it will be seen that the truth of the Bishop's statement is fully vindicated, and and put it on the idle capital. that the "falsehood" rests where everybody, who knows the Bishop and the author of the charge, must have been satisfied

The only error made by the Bishop (if confining the loss to the village opposite Newbern, where he supposed 10,000 negroes resided. The whole negro population, in and around Newbern, as was stated by the Bishop, was estimated at 10,000, and the deaths referred to were among proportion of deaths to the whole estimated population is entirely correct.

Very respectfully, JOHN HUGHES.

LETTER FROM JOHN RANDOLPH

My Dear sir : Some time ago, in a conversation had with you, in answer to a question put by now say would be repudiation to make you to me in regard to the number of coffias made th. m take, although that was the kind of how the election for President may result in my shop while in the employ of the Freedman's Mr. R. G. A. Love, of Haywood, nomi- next fall, the present (40th) Radical Congress Bureau, I stated that in a period embr cing about is to count the votes! which means, if it thirteen months, there were made between 2,500 means anything, that they intend to exer- used during that interval for burying colored and 2,700 coffins, that nearly all of these were the Government was gold or silver. But Capt. Kelsey, of Madison, nominated cise their power in that as they have in all people in and around Newbern, and that a conother cases that have come before them, siderable number of colored people were buried and count their candidate in, whether elected in coffins made outside and that some were buried without coffins.

Very respectfully, JOHN BANDOLPH, JR. From the St. Louis Guardian.

The Current Question.

lar and cent affair. liquidated debt, as stated at this time by we rather think that if any one should find mentioned for that position would do more the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCul- that he had more than he could make use loch, is \$2,500,000,000 in round numbers. of, he might call on his neighbors to assist The unliquidated debt, as considered by him; and we venture to say that the em-Thad. Stevens and others, is not accu- barrassed individual would soon get all the we will at present not regard it, as it is not here. Greenbacks are not too plenty now, bonded, and does not draw interest. The nor are they likely to be so for some time interest-bearing portion is made up princi- to come; and "sufficient for the day is the pally of what is called "Ten-forties" and evil thereof." 'Five-twenties." The former are bonds issued before the passage of the "Legal

> such being the express terms and conditions of the act. This portion of the debt will not, there- die.

From the Newbern Journal of Commerce. I fore, be further considered. The "Five. twenties" are bonds issued after F. brua v 1862, when "greenbacks" became the law. (ful money, and made a "legal tender" for all debts, public and private, except "interest on the public debt and duties on My Dear Sir :- Some days ago a scurrilimports." These bonds were thrown on the market and sold for greenbacks from time to time. Many of them were bought when greenbacks were not worth fifty cents

on the dollar. The Government, however, took them for their face value, so that \$38, \$40 or 850 six per cent. gold interest. The amount thereabouts. The annual interest is over over \$138,000,000 in paper, at present rates. But this is only a portion of the interest burden; the whole is over \$200. 000,000 in lawful money.

Now it is easy to be seen, that if the case is not changed, we will have to pay a sum equal to the whole principal, every thirteen years or less, and yet have the whole debt to pay; so that our case may be compared to the fabled Sisyphus, who was condemn. ed to roll a heavy rock to the top of a hill. rolled back, and he was compelled to commence his labor over again.

But this calculation supposes that the hereafter stated, to reply over my own sig- Treasury are denounced by high authority as designedly false. And it is proven from the suppressed reports of a special com-I do so because I consider myself in some mittee appointed by Congress to examine considerable degree responsible for the the management of the Treasury Department, that hundreds of millions of duplicate, triplicate and quadtriplicate bonds have been issued by the officers of that corrupt "Harem," and never counted or reported.

> Hundred of thousands of fractional currency have also been ground out by the Government mill, on private account. Reetc., is perfectly genuine, and cannot be distinguished, but must be paid, and are being paid every day. The amount is not less than \$200,000,000, and may be more. But that is not all. It is perfectly apparent now, that, notwithstanding the devouring taxation to which we are subjected the Government will be compelled to

> issue many millions of bonds this year, or overdraw the appropriations. Thirty millions a year is taken from the earnings of the white laboring men of the West to feed, clothe and school idle negroes in the South. The black man is rewarded for being idle, and the white man is punished by fines (in the way of taxes)

crease and go on increasing, the only thing from the interest, and by so doing stand from under the weight of taxation which

Fortunately, we can do this in good faith or to any bonds passed since 1862, the date

The "Pendleton Plan," so-called, (which, Seely, Major and A Q. M. at Newbern, on by the by, originated with a citizen of our pay off the "Five-twenties" as they fall the shop lately occupied by Randolph, but demand in legal tenders. This is the kind now in possession of the gentleman who of money loaned; this is the lawful money gave the orders to me. These orders are of the nation, and made so on their back, were issued in the course of a month, no private, except interest on the public debt positive certainty can be arrived at, that and duties on imports." It will be seen in the limited number in my possession that they bear no interest, and as far as only 13). I have the first one issued upon the holder is concerned are as good secuthe first day selected, and the last one on rity as the bond itself. For both are promthe ast day selected, and, therefore, the ises to pay by one and the same debtor, number may considerably exceed that Uncle Samuel. The operation of this plan be hawked about and knocked down to the archy and ruin which must result from the peachment was at an end, as suggested by hereafter stated, but by no possibility can would, of course, abolish the National which they carry know if it was before that High Court the bered 1714; the other is dated April 13th, interest: first on the bonds and secondly on familiarity with Northern politics, accosted and woman in the country, and certainly case was to be heard—the honorable man- and is numbered 1,911, by which it ap- their issues. This would give our currency pears that from the 13th of March to the to all, and make all pay taxes according to 13th of April, the number of orders for their wealth. As it now stands, nearly

> The entire valuation of kinds of property said before that if "we got into power," we would take the burden off the laborer

But you will be told this is repudiation.

This is all bosh; so far from repudiation that it is more than the Lincoln Govern ment did, and is in reality the only means to avoid repudiation. It will be seen that all debts of every kind, public and private, before the passage of the greenback act (in 1862) were created in hard money currency, and payable if demanded in the same. Now, mark, what was the consequence. The very soldiers, then in the field, most of them volunteers, and who them, so that the important fact, as to the were promised the pitiful sum of \$8 a month in hard coin, were compelled to take depreciated greenbacks. This was worse than repudiation; it was robbery. The Government went back on its word, paid all its obligations, of an anterior date, of every kind, in "legal tender," such as t'e bondhollers money they loaned; whereas the kind loaned or earned by the old creditors of this was not all, the Federal Courts universally, and nearly all the State Superior Courts compelled the acceptance of greenbacks as a full payment of all debts, or even of coin deposits. All the States paid their bonds are paying them now, in legal tenders, and yet in view of all this, these bondholders have the face to ask for gold to the last farthing for their bonds bought After all is it not a fact, reason, dilate with dog-eared, worn-out greenbacks, not directly every man interested in the present "what will you do with the greenbacks" were both on the floor of the House to- crisis in this country? Sorry we are to say they will be so plenty." Well, as to that that such is the fact, and such being so, let question, each can best solve it for himself. action, I must respectfully decline the nomination for reasons which will surely be satisfactory copy.

that such is the fact, and such being so, let us attempt briefly here to deal with the dol- lit is not likely to lead to any serious embarrassment among the masses. If ever To commence, then, the amount of the such a money "millinium" should come,

Rome has but one Italian daily news

paper. The refurnishing of the Astor House cost

\$280,000. Lamartine feels so poor that he wants to